THURSDAY, *March* 10, 1763. THE [NUMB. 96.]

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

MONITOR III.

Salus populi ſuprema lex eſto, is a fundamental law; and ſure I am, the ſafety of the Commonwealth is ill provided for, if the liberty be given up.

PATRIOT KING.

TO the many and great authorities which I adduced in my laſt, to prove the unavoidable connection between liberty and happineſs in a ſtate, I have now ſubjoined this ſentiment of my Lord *Bolingbroke*. I therefore preſume no one will queſtion that poſition: Indeed I even hope there are few of my countrymen who want much proof to evince a truth, which is, as it were, graved on the heart of every freeman. The end of government is the good of the majority; and when it is diverted to the emolument of one or a few, it then becomes bad, it then becomes, deteſted be the name, it then becomes, a tyranny. When this is veſted in one, as in an unlimited monarchy, it is bad, but much more is it to be dreaded when in the hands of many. Thus the Decemviri at *Rome*, the Thirty at *Athens*, the Doge and Senate at *Venice*, were more woeful tyrannies than even that of the Grand Signior; and the moſt tremendous tyranny that ever exiſted would be the Houſe of Commons in *England*, if it were independant of the people; that is, if the ſeats were for life, filled up when vacant by the members themſelves, and they not affected by the laws they made. If they made a law to take away the property of the people, their own would be untouched; if to endanger the lives of the people, they themſelves would not feel its ſeverity. From the dreadful calamities of ſuch a form of government, if perſiſted in, there could be no hope of relief but from that which Mr. *Locke* calls *an appeal to Heaven*. *The people*, ſays he, *have by a law, antecedent and paramount to all poſitive laws of men, reſerved that ultimate determination to themſelves, which belongs to all mankind, when there lies no appeal on earth, namely, to make their appeal to Heaven, that is, to the ſword; and this judgment they cannot part with.* The reader will obſerve I am ſuppoſing what is called the Houſe of Commons, to be no longer elected by the people, and therefore no longer their repreſentatives; or ſuppoſe the Houſe of Lords ſhould ſay to the people of *England*, we are your *virtual* repreſentatives, and therefore have a right to tax you; ſuppoſe they were, upon this declaration, to tax them accordingly; what would the people ſay? They would tell their Lordſhips that they poſſeſſed, and, have ever poſſeſſed, a right by the conſtitution, an unalienable right, to *chuſe* repreſentatives, who are their truſtees, *and are bound in duty and intereſt to preſerve their liberty * and property*; with theſe therefore, and theſe only, they would truſt their property, and not with their Lordſhips, over whom they had no ſuch reſtriction; ſhould the Lords perſiſt, the people would without doubt make their laſt appeal to Heaven. There would not be wanting ſome, who would ſtile this rebellion; but (I ſpeak the words of Mr. *Sidney*) *they who ſeek after truth will find, that there can be no ſuch thing in the world as the rebellion of a whole nation againſt its Magiſtrates.*

But I have dwelt too long, perhaps, in ſuppoſing miſeries, to which I hope the people of *England* will never be reduced; that is, I hope they never will taſte of the bitter cup of ſlavery, which they are forcing upon us. When I began this paper, it was with an intention of admoniſhing my countrymen, or rather lamenting with them, on the woeful proſpect before us. Our *privileges* are all *virtual*, our ſufferings are *real*. We have freeholds, and I read, in the addreſs of the Lords to Queen *Anne*, that "the *right of election*, is a *legal intereſt*, *incident to the freehold*, or founded upon cuſtom, or the letters patent of your Majeſty's royal anceſtors, or upon particular Acts of Parliament;"† but our freeholds are all *virtually included in the manor of Greenwich*; is then the authority exerciſed over the ſame virtual freehold in *Greenwich*? Alas! No. When we are to be taxed, we are in *America*; when duties are laid upon the commodities we purchaſe from *Great-Britain*; when our governments are to be ſuſpended, unleſs we will be humble, complying, unmurmuring, very, very ſlaves, we are then *in America*; but when we are to *chuſe our Repreſentative*, our truſtees, who are bound thereby in duty and intereſt to treat us with the ſame juſtice and tenderneſs, with which they would treat themſelves, then, my countrymen, we are unhappily in the *manor of Greenwich*. Thus, I *John Thomas*, of the county of *Richmond* in *Virginia*, freeholder, do vote without knowing it, for a Burgeſs in the manor of *Greenwich* in *England*; which manor I never ſaw, nor indeed ever heard of before, to lay a duty upon the glaſs I want to mend my windows in my tenement, on my freehold, in *Richmond* county, *Virginia*. This, my countrymen, would, in the days of ſuperſtition, have been called witchcraft; but, the gentleſt of all ſhepherds, the wiſeſt, virtuouſeſt, diſcreeteſt, beſt of all Miniſters, Mr. *Grenville*, calls it a *virtual repreſentation*. We might have flattered ourſelves, that a *virtual obedience*, would have exactly correſponded with a *virtual repreſentation*; but it is the ineffable wiſdom of Mr. *Grenville*, to reconcile, what, to our feeble comprehenſions, appeared to be contradictions; and therefore a *real* obedience is required to this *virtual* power. How does this great man ſoar above thoſe weakneſſes that govern mankind on this earth; truth, juſtice, wiſdom, law, and right? It was not until his compleat triumph over theſe human weakneſſes, that he declared *America* repreſented in the manor of *Greenwich*; but who is the repreſentative? Does he know us? Or we him? No. Have we any reſtriction over his conduct? No. Is he bound in duty and intereſt to preſerve our liberty and property? No. Is he acquainted with our circumſtances, ſituation, wants, &c.? No. What then are we to expect from him? Nothing but taxes without end. Unhappy people! We are fallen into that deplorable ſtate in which I ſuppoſed the *Engliſh* would be, were they taxed by thoſe whom they did not elect. So vitally injurious would ſuch a power be to the liberties of that people, that ſuch of their Kings as were tyrannically diſpoſed, have, through the whole courſe of their hiſtory, been endeavouring to accompliſh it; but ſo ſenſible were the people of its importance, that they as conſtantly reclaimed that right by their Repreſentatives; till the bill of rights ſuppreſſed entirely all ſuch attempts. Thus Mr. *Petit*, in his *Jus Parliamentarum*, aſſerts that never any impoſition was ſet on by the King out of Parliament, but what was complained of in Parliament; and not one that ever ſtood after ſuch complaint, but remedy was afforded for it. Even when the *Britiſh* Parliament attempted to tax a part of *Britain*, which it did not actually repreſent; the violation of liberty was perceived, reclaimed againſt, and redreſſed. And that the injuſtice of ſuch proceedings might ſtand recorded to all futurity, it is ſet forth in the ſtatutes 34 and 5, H. VIII, in theſe words, "That the inhabitants of *Durham* and "*Cheſter* having neither Knight ne Burgeſs in "the Parliament of *Weſtminſter*, *for the lack "thereof* have been oftimes *touched* and *grieved* with acts and ſtatutes, made within the "ſaid court, *as well derogatory unto the moſt "antient juriſdictions, liberties and privileges of your ſaid county palatine* (and of "Durham) *as prejudicial unto the commonwealth, quietneſs, reſt, and peace of your "Grace's moſt bounded ſubjects inhabiting "in the ſame.*" Such was the ſacred reverence paid to the rights and liberties of the ſubject! But if the people of the counties of *Durham* and *Cheſter*, ſo nearly connected with thoſe who voted for the repreſentative, whoſe circumſtances might ſo eaſily be known, were yet touched and grieved by the acts of that repreſentative; how much more ſhall we be injured, who are remote, unknown, unfriended, unſupported? Shall we not be touched to the quick, ſhall we not be grieved to the heart; will not our juriſdictions, liberties, and privileges, be totally violated? Shall we not ſink into ſlaves? O liberty! O virtue! O my country!

My Lord CAMBDEN has juſtly and emphatically obſerved, that there *is not a blade of graſs in Great-Britain but what is repreſented*; for what unheard of crime is it, that not a blade of graſs in *America is* repreſented? What can prevent us from being treated with all the ſeverity which the cruel rapacity of a wicked Miniſter may dictate, if we be once ſubjected to an authority unlimited and unreſtrained? Every needy dependant on the Miniſter will be immediately provided for in *America*, new places will be framed, new, endleſs, and unſupportable taxes will be laid upon us, for their ſupport, rendering us the ſlaves of ſlaves. When Sir *Robert Walpole* was endeavouring to extend the exciſe in *England*, Mr. *Pulteney*, after having ſhewed how fatal it would be to the liberties of the people, to what miſery and contempt it would reduce them, to what dangerous exceſs it would extend the influence of the Miniſter, adds, "nay, Sir, I do not know but ſome of "us may live to ſee ſome vain overgrown "Miniſter of State, driving along the ſtreets, "with ſix Members of Parliament behind his "coach." ‡ In like manner I think it not at all improbable, that, under this new ſyſtem, a Miniſter will be waited upon at table by half a dozen *American* Governors; while their deputies are exerciſing us with the iron rod of extortion. I can conceive that it would give the malignant heart of *Gr--v-lle* infinite pleaſure, to be thus avenged, by ſending his *footmen to tread upon the necks, and grind the faces of thoſe people*, whoſe ſpirit once diſappointed his oppreſſive purpoſes; and held him up to infamy and contempt. Some perhaps may flatter themſelves, this will never be the caſe; but I would aſk them, on what ground they cheriſh this hope, or where is the ſecurity in this new model of our conſtitution, againſt all the ignominy and evils of tyranny? For it is moſt certain that wicked Miniſters do frequently exiſt, and that a government (as Mr. *Fletcher* has before obſerved) is not only a tyranny when tyrannically exerciſed; but alſo when there is no ſufficient caution in the conſtitution that it may not be exerciſed tyrannically. § Where is this caution in ours?

Let me then again exhort my countrymen, *over the whole continent, that they inſtruct their Repreſentatives to draw up a petition of rights, and never deſiſt from the ſolicitation till it be confirmed into a bill of rights.* Then, and then only, will there be truly ſuch a thing as *American* freedom; then only ſhall we be ſafe from thoſe ills which tyranny pours down upon its wretched vaſſals. From which, may GOD, of his infinite mercy, preſerve us.

P. S. As the right of election, is the very pillar of our conſtitution; I hope the following explanation of it, by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, a very learned and able lawyer, will not be unacceptable. I take the right, ſays he, of every elector in *England* to accrue to him by the common law, for he is under one or other of theſe qualifications: Either he is a freeholder, and then he has a right to vote for Knights of the ſhire: or he has a right by charter or a right by preſcription; which two laſt rights take in the right of voting in all cities and boroughs. Now I would be glad to know whether the right of a freeholder is not by the common law? Whether a right by charter is not by common law? Is it not that law that enables the Crown to grant charters and qualifies that power? Whether a right by preſcription is not by the common law? Is not preſcription common uſage? And is the common law any thing but common uſage. The freeholder's right of voting is of the eſſence of his freehold, and you may as well take away his freehold, as take away the right of voting, which he has by virtue of that freehold, *&c.* Now I proceed to obſerve, that were the Houſe of Commons in *England* our real repreſentative they could not, of right, either take away or aid in taking away from us this right; for this right of election, being the very pillar of our conſtitution, it cannot be removed without deſtruction to the conſtitution itſelf, and ſurely the repreſentative is choſen not to ſubvert or aid in ſubverting, but to ſupport the conſtitution; and it manifeſtly is the higheſt inconſiſtency to ſuppoſe the people would chuſe truſtees to take from them, that very right by which they choſe them. It is a right which the people cannot give away, it is truly a divine right, prior and paramount to all laws, and which may be modell'd, but cannot be reſign'd. How truly contemptible then, how thoroughly wicked is that *Grenvilean* idea, that a virtual repreſentative can rightfully take the privilege of electing from the people of *America*.

MONITOR.

* *See debates in Parliam.* An. 1704. *p.* 221. *The rights of the people are ſafer in the hands of their Repreſentatives, than any other; if they do not like them, they can turn them out, and chuſe new ones; but they cannot do ſo in the caſe of the Lords.* Mr. Lowndes's *ſpeech. Kid. p.* 66.

† *Now no body can think, but that the right to elect a parliament man, which is a diſtinguiſhing character from the vulgar, and hath its weight in the legiſlature, is a privilege: and therefore to be deprived of it, is to be deprived not only of a burden or ſervice, but of a very valuable privilege: And I believe any* Engliſhman *would think we dealt very hardly by him, to deprive him of it, though we ſhould tell him at the ſame time we deprived him only of a ſervice or burden; not of a valuable privilege.* Cowper's *(afterwards Lord Chancellor) ſpeech.*

‡ *See the parliamentary debates* Ann. 1733. *p.* 92.

§ *Political works* p. 198.

LETTERS

From a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH *Colonies.*

LETTER IX.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE made ſome obſervations on the *Purpoſes* for which money is to be levied upon us by the late act of parliament. I ſhall now offer to your conſideration ſome further reflections on that ſubject: And, unleſs I am greatly miſtaken, if theſe purpoſes are accompliſhed according to the *expreſſed* intention of the act, they will be found effectually to *ſuperſede* that authority in our reſpective aſſemblies, which is eſſential to liberty. The queſtion is not, whether ſome branches ſhall be lopt off. The axe is laid to the root of the tree; and the whole body muſt infallibly periſh, if we remain idle ſpectators of the work.

No free people ever exiſted, or can ever exiſt, without keeping, to uſe a common, but ſtrong expreſſion, "the purſe ſtrings in their own hands. Where this is the caſe, *they* have a *conſtitutional check* upon the adminiſtration, which may thereby be brought into order *without violence*: But where ſuch a power is not lodged in the *people*, oppreſſion proceeds uncontrouled in its career, till the governed, tranſported into rage, ſeek redreſs in the midſt of blood and confuſion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. *Hume*, ſpeaking of the *Anglo Norman* government, ſays, "Princes and Miniſters were too ignorant, to be themſelves ſenſible of the advantage attending an equitable adminiſtration, and there was no eſtabliſhed council or *aſſembly, which could protect the people*, and *by withdrawing ſupplies*, regularly and *peaceably* admoniſh the king of his duty, and *enſure the execution of the laws.*

Thus this great man, whoſe political reflections are ſo much admired, makes *this power* one of the foundations of liberty.

The *Engliſh* hiſtory abounds with inſtances, proving that *this* is the proper and ſucceſsful way to obtain redreſs of grievances. How often have kings and miniſters endeavoured to throw off this legal curb upon them, by attempting to raiſe money by a variety of inventions, under pretence of law, without having recourſe to parliament? And how often have they been brought to reaſon, and peaceably obliged to do juſtice, by the exertion of this conſtitutional authority of the people, veſted in their repreſentatives?

The inhabitants of theſe colonies have, on numberleſs occaſions, reaped the benefit of this authority *lodged in their aſſemblies.*

It has been for a long time, and now is, a conſtant inſtruction to all governors, *to obtain a permanent ſupport for the offices of government.* But as the author of "the adminiſtration of the colonies" ſays, "this order of the crown is generally, if not univerſally, rejected by the legiſlatures of the colonies.

They perfectly know *how much* their grievances would be regarded, if they had *no other* method of engaging attention, than by complaining. Thoſe who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the conſtructions made by themſelves in ſupport of their own power. *Theſe* are frequently erroneous, and pernicious to thoſe they govern. Dry remonſtrances, to ſhew that ſuch conſtructions are wrong and oppreſſive, carry very little weight with them, in the opinion of perſons who gratify their own inclinations in making theſe conſtructions. *They cannot* underſtand the reaſoning that oppoſes *their* power and deſires. But let it be made *their intereſt* to underſtand ſuch reaſoning---and a *wonderful light* is inſtantly thrown upon the matter; and then, rejected remonſtrances become as clear as * "proofs of holy writ."

The three moſt important articles that our aſſemblies, or any legiſlatures can provide for, are, Firſt--the defence of the ſociety: Secondly--the adminiſtration of juſtice: And thirdly the ſupport of civil government.

Nothing can properly regulate the expence of making proviſion for theſe occaſions, but the *neceſſities* of the ſociety; its *abilities*; the *conveniency* of the modes of levying money among them; the *manner* in which the laws have been executed; and the *conduct* of the officers of government: *All which* are circumſtances that *cannot* poſſibly be properly *known*, but by the ſociety itſelf; or if they ſhould be known, *will not* probably be properly *conſidered* but by that ſociety.

If money be raiſed upon us by others, without our conſent, for our "defence," thoſe who are the judges in *levying* it muſt alſo be the judges in *applying* it. Of conſequence the money *ſaid* to be taken from us for our defence *may be employed* to our injury. We may be chained in by a line of fortifications--obliged to pay for the building and maintaining them--and be told, that they are for our defence. With what face can we diſpute the fact, after having granted that thoſe who *apply* the money, had a right to *levy* it? For ſurely, it is much eaſier for their wiſdom to underſtand how to apply it in the beſt manner, than how to levy it in the beſt manner. Beſides the *right of levying* is of infinitely more conſequence, than *that of applying*. The people of *England*, who would burſt out into fury, if the crown

* *Shakeſpeare.*

should attempt to *levy* money by its own authority, have always assigned to the crown the *application* of money.

As to "the administration of justice"--the judges ought, in a well regulated state, to be equally independant of the executive and legislative powers. Thus in *England*, judges hold their commissions from the crown "*during good behaviour*," and have salaries suitable to their dignity, settled on them by parliament. The purity of the courts of law since this establishment, is a proof of the wisdom with which it was made.

But in these colonies, how fruitless has been every attempt to have the judges appointed "*during good behaviour?*" Yet whoever considers the matter will soon perceive, that *such commissions* are beyond all comparison more necessary in these colonies, than they were in *England*.

The chief danger to the subject *there*, arose from the arbitrary *designs of the crown*; but *here*, the time may come, when we may have to contend with the *designs of the crown, and of a mighty kingdom*. What then must be our chance, when the laws of life and death are to be spoken by judges totally dependant on *that crown*, and *that kingdom*--sent over perhaps *from thence*--filled with *British prejudices*--and *backed by a standing army*--supported out of *our own* pockets, to "assert and maintain" *our own* "dependance and obedience."

But supposing that through the extreme lenity that will prevail in the government *through all future ages*, these colonies will never behold any thing like the campaign of chief justice *Jeffereys*, yet what innumerable acts of injustice may be committed, and how fatally may the principles of liberty be sapped, by a succession of judges *utterly independant of the people?* Before such judges, the supple wretches, who cheerfully join in avowing sentiments inconsistent with freedom, will always meet with smiles; while the honest and brave men, who disdain to sacrifice their native land to their own advantage, but on every occasion boldly vindicate her cause, will constantly be regarded with frowns.

There are two other considerations relating to this head, that deserve the most serious attention.

By the late act, the officers of the customs are "impowered to enter into any *house*, warehouse, shop, cellar, or other place, in the *British* colonies or plantations in *America*, to search for or seize prohibited or unaccustomed goods," *&c.* on "writs granted by the superior or supreme court of justice having jurisdiction within such colony or plantation respectively.

If we only reflect, that the judges of these courts are to be *during pleasure*--that they are to have "*adequate provision*" made for them, which is to continue *during their complaisant behaviour*--that they may be *strangers* to these colonies--what an engine of oppression may this authority be in such hands.

I am well aware, that writs of this kind may be granted at home, under the seal of the court of exchequer: But I know also, that the greatest assertors of the rights of *Englishmen* have always strenuously contended, that *such a power* was dangerous to freedom, and expressly contrary to the common law, which ever regarded a man's *house* as his castle, or a place of perfect security.

If such a power was in the least degree dangerous *there*, it must be utterly destructive to liberty *here*. For the people there have two securities against the undue exercise of this power by the crown, which are wanting with us, if the late act takes place. In the first place, if any injustice is done *there*, the person injured may bring his action against the offender, and have it tried before *independant judges*, who are† *no parties in committing the injury. Here* he must have it tried before *dependant judges*, being the men who *granted the writ*.

To say, that the cause is to be tried by a jury, can never reconcile men who have any idea of freedom, to *such a power*. For we know, that sheriffs in almost every colony on this continent, are totally dependant on the crown; and packing of juries has been frequently practised even in the capital of the *British* empire. Even if juries are well inclined, we have too many instances of the influence of over-bearing unjust judges upon them. The brave and wise men who accomplished the revolution, thought the *independency of judges* essential to freedom.

The other security which the people have at home, but which we shall want here, is this:

If this power is abused *there*, the parliament, the grand resource of the oppressed people, is ready to afford relief. Redress of grievances must precede grants of money. But what regard can we expect to have paid to our assemblies, when they will not hold even the puny privilege of *French* parliaments--that of registering, before they are put in execution, the edicts that take away our money.

The second consideration above hinted at, is this. There is a confusion in our laws, that is quite unknown in *Great-Britain*. As this cannot be described in a more clear or exact manner, than has been done by the ingenious author of the history of *New-York*, I beg leave to use his words. "The state of our laws opens a door to much controversy. The *uncertainty*, with respect to them, *renders property precarious*, and *greatly exposes us to the arbitrary decision of bad judges*. The common law of *England* is generally received, together with such statutes as were enacted before we had a legislature of our own; but our courts *exercise a sovereign authority*, in determining *what parts of the common and statute law* ought to be extended: For it must be admitted, that the *difference of circumstances* necessarily requires us, in some cases, *to reject the determination of both*. In many instances, they have also extended even acts of parliament, passed since we had a distinct legislature, *which is greatly adding to our confusion*. The practice of our courts is no less *uncertain* than the law. Some of the *English* rules are adopted, others rejected. Two things therefore seem to be *absolutely necessary* for the *public security*. First, the passing an act for settling the extent of the *English* laws. Secondly, that the courts ordain a general set of rules for the regulation of the practice."

How easy it will be, under this "state of our laws," for an artful judge, to act in the most arbitrary manner, and yet cover his conduct under specious pretences; and how difficult it will be for the injured people to obtain relief, may be readily perceived. We may take a voyage of 3000 miles to complain; and after the trouble and hazard we have undergone, we may be told, that the collection of the revenue, and maintenance of the prerogative, must not be discouraged; and if the misbehaviour is so gross as to admit of no justification, it may be said, that it was an error in judgment only, arising from the confusion of our laws, and the zeal of the King's servants to do their duty.

If the commissions of judges, are *during the pleasure of the crown*, yet if their salaries are *during the pleasure of the people*, there will be *some check* upon their conduct. Few men will consent to draw on themselves the hatred and contempt of those among whom they live, for the empty honour of being judges. It is the sordid love of gain, that tempts men to turn their backs on virtue, and pay their homage where they ought not.

As to the third particular, "the support of civil government," few words will be sufficient. Every man of the least understanding must know, that the *executive* power may be exercised in a manner so disagreeable and harrassing to the people, that it is absolutely requisite, that *they* should be enabled, by the gentlest method which human policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is, *by shutting their hands*, to "*admonish*" (as Mr. *Hume* says) certain persons "*of their duty*."

What shall we now think when, upon looking into the late act, we find the assemblies of these provinces thereby stript of their authority *on these several heads?* The *declared* intention of the act is, "that a revenue should be raised *in his Majesty's dominions in America*, for making a more certain and adequate provision *for defraying the charge of the administration of justice* and *the support of civil government* in such provinces where it shall be found necessary, and *towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said dominions*.

Let the reader pause here one moment; and reflect, whether the colony in which *he* lives, has not made such "certain and adequate provision" *for these purposes* as is *by the colony judged suitable to its abilities, and all other circumstances*. Then, let him reflect, whether if this act takes place, money is not to be raised on *that* colony *without its consent*, to make, "provision" *for these purposes*, which *it does not judge to be suitable to its abilities, and all other circumstances*. Lastly, let him reflect, whether the people of that country are not in a state of the most abject slavery, *whose property may be taken from them* under the notion of right, *when they have refused to give it*.

For my part, I think I have good reason for vindicating the honour of the assemblies on this continent, by publicly asserting, that *they have made as "certain and adequate provision" for the purposes abovementioned, as they ought to have made*, and that it should not be presumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then should *these most important trusts* be wrested out of their hands? Why should they not now be permitted to enjoy that authority, which they have exercised from the first settlement of these colonies? Why should they be scandalized by this innovation, when their respective provinces are now, and will be for several years, labouring under loads of debt, imposed on them for the very purpose now spoken of? Why should all the inhabitants of these colonies be, with the utmost indignity, treated as a herd of despicable stupid wretches, so utterly void of common sense, that they will not even make "adequate provision" for the administration of justice, and the support of civil government" among them, or for their own "defence;" though without such "provision" every people must inevitably be overwhelmed with anarchy and destruction? Is it possible to form an idea of a slavery more *compleat*, more *miserable*, more *disgraceful*, than that of a people, where *justice is administered, government exercised*, and a *standing army maintained, at the expence of the people*, and yet *without the least dependance upon them?* If we can find no relief from this infamous situation, let Mr. *Grenville* set his fertile fancy again at work, and as by one exertion of it he has stript us of our *property* and *liberty*, let him by another deprive us of our *understanding*; that, unconscious of what we *have been* or *are*, and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, we may bow down our necks, with all the stupid serenity of servitude, to any drudgery, which our lords and masters shall please to command.

When the charges of the "administration of justice," the "support of civil government," and the expences of "defending, protecting and securing" us, are provided for, I should be glad to know, upon *what occasions* the crown will ever call our assemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own accord, by virtue of their charters. But what will they have to do, when they are met? To what shadows will they be reduced? The men, whose deliberations heretofore had an influence on every matter relating to the *liberty* and *happiness* of themselves and their constituents, and whose authority in domestic affairs at least, might well be compared to that of *Roman* senators, will *now* find their deliberations of no more consequence, than those of *constables*. They may *perhaps* be allowed to make laws *for the yoking of hogs*, or *pounding of stray cattle*. Their influence will hardly be permitted to extend *so high*, as the *keeping roads in repair*, as *that business* may more properly be executed by those who receive the public cash. One most memorable example in history is so applicable to the point now insisted on, that it will form a just conclusion of the observations that have been made.

Spain was once *free*. Their *Cortes* resembled our parliaments. No *money* could be raised on the subject, *without their consent*. One of their Kings having received a grant from them, to maintain a war against the *Moors*, desired, that if the sum which they had given, should not be sufficient, he might be allowed, *for that emergency only*, to raise more money *without assembling the Cortes*. The request was violently opposed by the best and wisest men in the assembly. It was, however, complied with by the votes of a majority; and this single concession was a *precedent* for other concessions of the like kind, until at last the crown obtained a general power of raising money, in cases of necessity. From that period the *Cortes* ceased to be *useful*, the *people* ceased to be *free*.

Venienti occurrite morbo.

Oppose a disease at its beginning.

A FARMER.

Mr. RIND,

I HOPE copies of Mr. *Prophulax*'s pretty sermon, which he has address'd through you to the public, (as it seems to be intended as a kind of grist bill for the *celebrated method* of inoculation) will be struck off in many quires; that the happy gentleman mechanically possessed of the secret, may wrap up his little phials of pocky matter in them; to ripen the seeds of that disorder, which it seems *Prophulax* says "man has in his very composition"; that at least if the practice of inoculation should not be quite so successful as is wish'd for, the minds of many people who use it, may be clear'd from all *compunction*, as "the thing was design'd for the best.". For my part I cannot but confess the great consolation that such a thought would afford me, if after having whil'd away abundance of years, and trifled off a pretty estate, in rambling about to display a genius for blackguard wit, and balderdash conceits, I should, in order to recover a declining fortune, embrace any profession by mere accident; (with which I am as little acquainted as a cow is with a holliday, except in the mixing up of a dose indiscriminately for all constitutions) and should kill one half of the country I was born in; and destroy the other half through the loss of time necessary for the making their daily bread, and the other common supports of life: I say if at any time in such a situation my own conscience should prick me, for having exercised such a brutish disposition, I should certainly find great satisfaction in only thinking *that I had design'd for the best*. And I cannot but persuade myself that it will operate as a *kind of balm against the affliction*, that any indiscreet parent might fall into, about their *sweet offsprings*, when they *tear them from their own bosoms*; for should such imprudently resolve to confine a charming infant in a house ready to fall down, rather than carry it through a tempestuous shower of rain, that might *ripen* a cold into the alarming circumstance of death, as all mankind certainly have equally the seeds of colds and other disorders in their compositions as those of the small-pox; to be sure should the house fall down and crush the child they doat upon, such parents must needs be made quite easy in *their* minds to think *they had design'd for the best*.

I will not ask PROPHULAX what he means by the seeds of the small-pox already in the composition of man, when it is apparent the disorder must either be taken by infection or communicated by insertion; because I know a writer of some esteem in the learned world has by his translator dropt such a disputable hint: But I believe a rational commentator upon him would, to make him write sensibly with the rest of his tenets, explain his meaning to nothing more than a mere conviction that all mankind are sooner or later subject to receive such a disorder, if they ever happen within the reach of the infection. But as bales of hemp or flax are also subject to burn unless over moist when a fire is communicated to them, I must ask the Gentleman how prudent would it be to throw a brands-end into them for the sake of putting them out genteelly? I do not call this a parallel on all fours; but it certainly is in inference so far similar to the human body, that with the same care by which flax or hemp may be preserved from flames, mankind may be preserved from this and every other infection; when the disorders are not every where, and at all times afloat: How otherwise comes it to pass, that such numbers of men have lived in America, and indeed in all parts of the world to the most extreme age, without this seed of the small-pox (as *Prophulax* calls it) ever ripening in their bodies? Or how is it that neither the very disorder call'd the small-pox nor any thing like it (as it is asserted) has been taken notice of, by the divine *Hippocrates* or any of his judicious *Grecian* contemporaries, that have been so circumstantially descriptive, of almost every disease incident to man? Certainly we have not had a second creation of man! to be sure then the disorder of whatever kind it is, can only be accidental as to the nature of man, and produceable by some other cause not yet discovered by the world, and perhaps only to be explored in *Arabia*, where this species of disorder (it is said) did first appear. I am not so whimsical an enemy to inoculation as to condemn it with any religious kind of argument; for could this supposition of a part of any country be allowable, in which proper houses should be inhabited by people that have already gone through that dangerous disorder, and not dependent on any trade or connexion with those that have not had it, I say inoculation there might be carried on with advantage to a community, provided the cloaths, &c. used were properly destroyed; then persons obliged to travel into *regions* where the disorder is *frequent or perpetual*, might at their own option *encounter it* with *equality*, and perhaps greater success than in the natural way. But as I never look'd upon the calculations between the one way and the other, to be just, when confined to the numbers that have died either within months or years in either way; I should think that in the keeping such a disorder constantly alive by inoculation; inoculation ought certainly to be charged with all those deaths in the natural way, when it had been the means of sowing that infection about; and could there be a fair account of the numbers of those that died before the use of inoculation, and since its discovery; I am persuaded in any certain equal period of time, the argument on that head alone, would be greatly against inoculation. Shall we then be so *fanciful* as to call this discovery *an expedient against that disorder which the benevolent Disposer of all Things* has *suggested to us?* And can any thing but an enthusiastic conceit, arraign the disuse of that discovery, as a "contemning the mercies of GOD?" I have frequently listened to gentlemen of this turn of thought, who when aloft have exercised their talents perhaps in many things not very improperly, but in some egregiously weak; when on the one hand every little general accidental evil, has been construed into an implement of Divine vengeance; and on the other, every little acquisition or benefit to the public, has been explained into an immediate and peculiar *mercy of Heaven*. I remember once to have heard in the city, the low prices of our staple commodity, given as an instance of GOD's great wrath; and at another time from another tongue, I perfectly well recollect, that a high market was explained into the peculiar blessing of Heaven. But unless the orators themselves, had been particularly touched, or benefited, by the one or the other accident, I hardly could have thought such senseless periods of any use either in a religious or moral government; for although all things are by the permission of Heaven, what shall we make of natural causes, if we conclude their effects, its immediate direction when they happen? And I believe if we take a view of inoculation from its first period, that we know of, we shall find that some ill-judging practitioner either from some supposed emolument, or some desire of communicating novelties, though attended with an impossibility of bringing its several consequences to view, first began the attempt. We are told the same method is now introduced with the plague; but as that disorder can be kept at a distance by a kind of quarantine method; would it be prudent to introduce it by inoculation, only through the hopes of avoiding the danger when taken in the natural way, as it possibly might be? Or can any man in his senses say, that no infection can be raised by inoculation? If not, certainly then the inoculation of every disorder is chargeable with all the consequences of death in the natural way, whenever it introduces the infection. As a word of caution then even to the Mayor and Common Hall of *Williamsburg*, whose conduct is certainly meritorious, unless care is taken to destroy even the cloaths, not only of the

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† *The writs for searching houses in* England, *are to be granted* "*under the seal of* "*the court of exchequer*," *according to the statute---and that seal is kept by the chancellor of the exchequer*. 4th Inst. p. 104.

patients that get well, but of the guards that ſurround the hoſpitals, who may poſſibly ſtep in upon every approach of bad weather; they will not probably arrive at their intended merit, by ſtopping the inſection; for it is a truth not to be denied, though perhaps now forgotten, that cloaths and goods will preſerve it for many months. A book of cambrick ſent from *England* once introduced it in *Williamſburg*; and in my own memory the cloaths of a ſailor that died at ſea with the diſorder, gave it to a whole neighbourhood, though the cheſt was not open'd ſooner than his relation could ſend from *England* to have his things ſold here. Upon the whole then theſe mercies talk'd of, ſeem in this particular caſe to be nothing but an ill-judg'd diſguiſe of a very bad diſpoſition; and at beſt inoculation in this colony a very ſtupid as well as deſtructive practice, unleſs it could be purſued under ſtrict regulations; which I imagine cannot ever be done ſo as to prevent the ſpreading of the infection. *Prophulax* muſt excuſe me; I think I ſee the pleaſure in recommending by way of puff, riding down the pain that he muſt certainly endure by great forgetfulneſs, otherwiſe he would have recollected, that long before the preſent gentleman *tender'd his ſervice to the public*, inoculation had been in practice even in *Virginia*, as well as the neighbouring colonies; and if he looks into *Boerhaave* he will ſomewhere find a ſentiment of his, "that the practice will one day arrive to "ſuch a certainty, as to preſerve every "beauty from the leaſt *pillage* by the diſ-"order." *Van Sweiten* alſo, his commentator, ſuggeſts even the preſent method, and *Dimſdale* (I ſuppoſe a *Leyden* ſtudent) has alſo publiſh'd, as well as recommended, this much boaſted ſecret, under ſenſible directions. It is a joke then for *Prophulax* to expreſs any particular pleaſure upon being inform'd that the *celebrated method* was known in this country. Before any of the *S*——'s had been heard of in this part of the world, ſome practitioners with boldneſs ventured on it, as the diſorder had crept in, in the natural way, and would have continued the practice, had they not been convinced the infection becomes greatly increaſed by the ſtench and cloaths of the hoſpitals uſed: But theſe were men of humanity and tenderneſs, who could not bring themſelves (like the Vicegerent) to ſell a whole country for the ſake of a penny to themſelves. It is very remarkable in the late quarantine law, one of the reaſons given for it in the preamble, is to prevent the introduction of the ſmall pox. How conſiſtent then will it be with legiſlative prudence to ſtop an enemy from coming in by ſea, and ſuffer it to enter thus by land, by means of bold and giddy brain'd projectors?

M——B——.

NEW-YORK, *February* 8.

On Thurſday night, the 28th of January, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the weather extremely cold, and the ground covered with ſnow, the following perſons went from the Blazing-Star, in New-Jerſey, to croſs the ferry to Staten-Iſland, (the wind being moderate and fair, and the paſſage judged to be very ſafe) viz. Mr. William Cornelius George, (a native of Jamaica, going to Rhode-Iſland) and Col. Kalb, a German Gentleman; both lately arrived at Philadelphia from London. Mr. Robert French, lately arrived at Philadelphia from St. Kitt's. Mr. John Kidd, of Philadelphia, merchant. John Thompſon, (who has a wooden leg) ſtage driver. William Bury, and a lad, belonging to the ferry, (the lad was lately cabbin boy to a ſhip from London to New-York, where he left the ſhip, alledging that the Captain had miſuſed him) a negro man, belonging to Mr. Newry of the Jerſeys, and a negro man belonging to Mr. Provooſt, of this city, in all nine perſons, and four horſes. As they were croſſing the ferry in a ſcow, a violent wind ſuddenly aroſe at N. W. whereby they were driven a conſiderable way down the river, and aſhore on a mud bank, where the ſcow was half filled with water; but as it was impracticable to land at that place, they were obliged to put off again, and in their efforts to gain the land, broke two of their oars, and were ſoon driven aſhore on a ſmall marſh iſland, in the mouth of the Freſh-Kill creek, about half a mile diſtant from the ferry houſe, where the ſcow immediately filled, and the people and horſes were obliged to get out. The mud was ſo ſoft, that the men ſunk in it to near the upper part of the thigh, and were not able to pull out their feet, without lying down on the water and mud, and aſſiſting with their hands; but with great difficulty they at laſt all got to the higheſt part of the marſh: The poor lame man was rendered more helpleſs, by breaking his wooden leg. Three horſes not being able to diſengage themſelves from the mud, ſtuck there and periſhed. The people on their ſmall portion of marſh, deep covered with ſnow, had not the leaſt ſhelter from the freezing blaſts of the wind, nor could they make themſelves be heard by the people on ſhore, the wind being againſt them. They had no other reſource than to huddle as cloſe together and give themſelves as much motion as poſſible. It was then about 9 o'clock, the boy ſoon gave out and ſunk down, but the men took him up, ſhook him, and did all they could to exerciſe and heat him; but about 11 he expired. At one o'clock, Mr. George, who till then ſeemed to bear up as well as any of them, began to faulter, and notwithſtanding the beſt aſſiſtance his fellow-ſufferers could give him, he expired at about 3 o'clock, the reſt lived out the dreadful night, and at laſt, almoſt quite ſpent and hopeleſs, at about nine o'clock in the morning, were diſcovered, and with proper help, for they had all nearly loſt the uſe of their limbs, they were carried to Mr. Merſereau's, and all poſſible care taken of them. Col. Kalb, after taking off his boots immediately put his feet in cold water, where he held them near half an hour, during which he took ſome refreſhment, and then went to bed and ſlept ſoundly till the afternoon; and was the only perſon that eſcaped without hurt. The reſt ſat up round the fire, and are terribly froſt-bitten; it is feared they will loſe their toes, and that the feet and legs of ſome are in danger; an ear of one of the negroes ſeems entirely periſhed. Mr. French, Mr. Kidd, John Thompſon, William Bury, and the two negroes, when this account came away, were at Mr. Merſereau's ferry-houſe, oppoſite to the Blazing-Star, unable to travel. The two dead bodies were carried to the ſame place for interment; the Coroner's inqueſt having firſt ſat on them. Mr. George (ſaid to be a man of good family and fortune) was buried on Sunday laſt, with proper ſolemnity. His effects are in the hands of the Coroner, till claimed by his friends. Col. Kalb, proceeded on his journey, and arrived here on Monday laſt. The horſes belonged to Mr. Merſereau.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 11.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, Feb. 5.

"The inhabitants, on our frontiers, are much afraid of an Indian war. I ſaw a man this day, who told me that ſome Indians came to the houſe of his neighbour, at the mouth of Juniata, and told him, that it would be beſt for the inhabitants thereabouts to fly that country, unleſs they choſe to be ſcalped, as they (the Indians) in leſs than two moons, as they expreſſed it, would come among them for that purpoſe; this was ſome weeks before Stump killed the Indians. The ſame man further told me, that he had traded amongſt the Indians for many years, and not a winter paſſed in that time, in which multitudes of them were not ſeen amongſt the white people, which was not the caſe this winter, and which he ſays is an infallible ſign of an Indian war. He likewiſe ſaid, that in conſequence of the declaration of the Indians, about 150 of the frontier inhabitants are come, and coming, to this ſide of the Suſquehannah, with all their houſhold goods and cattle. This is an undoubted truth."

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 10.

Laſt Tueſday the remains of our late Governor, the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; were interred in the North iſle of the church in this city. The Hon. the Preſident, and ſuch members of his Majeſty's Council as lived convenient, the Hon. Mr. Speaker, the Treaſurer, his Majeſty's Attorney General, and all the principal Gentlemen of this place and neighbourhood, aſſiſted in paying the laſt offices to the deceaſed, ſincerely lamenting the loſs of a ruler who had endeared himſelf to them. The Militia of this city alſo attended, and paid the honours due to his memory upon this melancholy occaſion.

To the memory of the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; late Lieutenant-Governor of this colony; a man who in public life was equalled by few, and in his private character excelled by none; who in ſpite of a lingering illneſs, and the ſevereſt attacks of the moſt excruciating pain, ſubmitted to the relentleſs hand of death with a fortitude and reſignation known to but few in the evening hours of departing life; this little monument is addreſſed by one, whoſe boſom retains the higheſt ſenſe of thoſe virtues poſſeſſed by that worthy Gentleman in ſo eminent a degree, as to make him ſtill live in the bleeding remembrance of a numerous acquaintance, and to raiſe a monument in his country's boſom which is out of the power of cenſure to deface.

If ever virtue loſt a friend ſincere,
If ever ſorrow claim'd *Virginia*'s tear,
If ever death a noble conqueſt made,
'Twas when FAUQUIER the debt of [nature paid.

Liſt of Prizes in HARRY TOMPKINS's LOTTERY

No.		l. s. d.
18.	A NEGRO woman, *Priſcilla*,	70-0-0.
22.	Houſhold furniture,	5-0-0.
31.	200 acres of land,	250-0-0.
35.	A Negro man, *Paul*,	80-0-0.
70.	A Negro boy, *Jack*,	15-0-0.
71.	Houſhold furniture,	5-0-0.
78.	Cattle,	5-0-0.
84.	A Negro woman, *Charlotte*, and child,	70-0-0.
87.	Cattle,	5-0-0.
90.	Cattle,	5-0-0.
99.	232 acres of land,	200-0-0.
103.	Cattle,	5-0-0.
134.	Houſhold furniture,	5-0-0.
141.	Houſhold furniture,	5-0-0.

For Ready Caſh,

To be SOLD *in conſequence of a Decree of* GLOUCESTER *county Court, on the 1ſt* Thurſday *in the next month, at* Glouceſter *Court-houſe,*

ABOUT 700 acres of valuable land, which was the property of the late Doctor *John Symmer*, deceaſed, lying in *Kingſton* pariſh, in *Glouceſter* county, near the head of *North* River, on which is a great deal of good timber, both oak and pine. The ſaid land will be ſold altogether, or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Freſh imported, in the ſhip Lord Cambden, *from* LONDON,

AN Aſſortment of PEASE, BEANS and ſeeds, *&c.* ſold by WILLIAM WILLS, CHIRURGEON, in *Richmond* Town, and JOHN DONLEVY, in *Peterſburg.*

PEASE,
Early Golden Hotſpur.
Early charlton.
Ormeret hotſpur.
Large blue and white rouncevals.
Spaniſh Marrotoes.
Large marrowfats.
Nonpareils.
Bunch.
Sugar blues.
Dutch Admirals.
Sallatine.

BEANS.
Early maſſagon.
Early Liſbon.
Broad Windſor.
Sandwich.
Tokers.
Long kids.
White bloſſoms.
Long podded.
Kidney beans of all colours.

CABBAGE.
Sugar loaf.
Batterſea.
Ruſſia.
Savoy.
Early Dutch.
Early Yorkſhire.
Red.
Winter.
Colliflower.
Colliflower broccoli.
Broccoli.
Green, white & yellow broccoli.

Spinage Summer and Winter.

Corn ſallad.
Red and white bete.

Celery, Italian and Engliſh.

Endive, green and white.

Creſſes, garden and water.

LETTUCE.
Sileſia.
Cabbage.
Brown Dutch.
Capuchin.
White coſs.

White onion.
Red onion.
Scarlet radiſh.
Salmon radiſh.
Naſturtium.
Parſley.

Turnip.
Red ring.
Summer.
White round.

London leek.
Parſnip.

Tappahannock, March 5, 1768.

ON *Tueſday* night the 1ſt inſt. broke adrift from a ſchooner belonging to the ſubſcriber, coming down the Bay, a ſmall boat, with mulberry timbers, about 15 feet keel, and 5 feet broad, has 3 ſeats, and ſtern ſheets in her, with holes for a maſt in the two fore ſeats, painted red in the inſide, and white on the outſide, excepting two hearts on her ſtern, which are red; ſhe has a piece of a ſix inch hawſer (which ſhe broke) made faſt to a ring bolt at her bow, and a ring bolt at her ſtern, with ſwifter fore and aft, by way of fenders; there was likewiſe in her two pigs of iron, and a pair of oars laſhed to her after thwart with a piece of two inch old rope. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone aſhore between *Smith's Point* and *Great Wiccomico*, or ſome where thereabout, as the wind blew very hard that art. Whoever finds the ſaid boat, and brings her to me at *Hobb's Hole*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

William & Mary College, *March* 9.

AS the public have been informed from proper authority, in the laſt week's paper, of the utter extirpation of the late deſtructive and expenſive diſorder, it is deſired and expected that the young gentlemen will immediately return to the College, which it is hoped they may now do with the greateſt ſecurity,

By order of the ſociety,
EMMANUEL JONES, Clk.

Will be SOLD *at Capt.* Madden's, *in* Prince William *county, on* Tueſday *the 12th day of* April *next, on terms to be agreed on at the day of ſale,*

SEVEN thouſand acres of land, part of the *Brenton* tract. The whole will be laid off in parcels of two hundred acres each. The land is ſo well known in *Virginia*, that I ſhall only ſay, it pays no quitrent, and a ſufficient and ſatisfactory title will be made to the purchaſers. To any one inclinable to purchaſe, it will be neceſſary to pay one third down: Three years credit will be given for one half of the remaining ſum, and ſix years for the other, with or without intereſt, as may be agreed on. The ſubſcriber will be ready to treat with any one for any part of the ſame, before the above term.

R. BRENT.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt* BIDDER, *on* Monday *the 21ſt day of* March, (*being* Eſſex *court day*)

FOUR LOTS in the town of *Tappahannock*, conveniently ſituated, and adjoining one another. The ſquare is paled in, and has ſome improvements on it.

Twelve months credit will be allowed; the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity; and a good right will be made to three of ſaid lots by *Andrew Crawford*, and to the other by *Meriwether Smith* and others.

SHOCKOE, *Feb.* 24, 1768.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip between Doctor *Samuel Nivins* and myſelf is diſolved, we have to deſire that all perſons indebted to us will make immediate payment, that we may thereby be enabled to diſcharge our debts; and we requeſt thoſe who have any againſt us, immediately to make them known to me, that they may be ſettled. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to all good cuſtomers, and hope for the continuance of their favours, as I ſhall carry on the buſineſs of the ſhop to its former extent.

LOUDWICK WARROCK.

N. B. I have alſo juſt imported for ſale a choice aſſortment of garden ſeeds.

L. W.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

By the Hon. JOHN BLAIR, *Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this dominion:*

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS by the death of the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; his Majeſty's late Lieutenant-Governor, the adminiſtration of the government is devolved upon me:——Now, to the end that the peace of this his Majeſty's dominion may be the better ſecured, and all proceedings at law continued, and that the ordinary courſe of juſtice may not be interrupted, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council in this colony, in his Majeſty's name, to publiſh and declare, that all Magiſtrates and Officers, both civil and military, do continue and remain in all and ſingular their powers, authorities, and juriſdictions, until further order be taken therein; hereby requiring them to proceed in the execution of their ſeveral duties, and all his Majeſty's ſubjects within this colony are to be aiding and aſſiſting to them therein, and to yield all due obedience to this proclamation.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in *Williamſburg*, this 4th day of *March*, 1768, in the 8th year of his Majeſty's reign.

JOHN BLAIR, P.

GOD ſave the KING.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

By the Honourable JOHN BLAIR, *Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the ſaid colony and dominion:*

A Proclamation

For the meeting of the General Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the late Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this dominion, thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to order by his proclamation, bearing date the 22d day of *January* laſt, that the General Aſſembly ſhould meet on the laſt day of this inſtant *March*, at the capitol in *Williamſburg*; and whereas the cauſe for their meeting then ſtill ſubſiſts; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation in his Majeſty's name, requiring the meeting of the General Aſſembly on the ſaid laſt day of *March*, at the capitol, for the diſpatch of the important buſineſs I ſhall recommend to them.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at *Williamſburg*, this 4th day of *March*, 1768, and in the 8th year of his Majeſty's reign. JOHN BLAIR.

GOD ſave the KING.

RUN away from the ſervice of *Jonathan Watſon*, Eſq; at *Williamſburg*, a mulatto boy named JAMES, the property of his Excellency Sir *Henry Moore*, Baronet, at *New-York*. He is about 16 years of age, was taken up at *Hampton*, and diſcharged, as he pretends to be free, and is now ſuppoſed to be at *Norfolk*.

Whoever will take up the ſaid boy, and deliver him at *Leiſter*'s ferry, in *Charles City*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows: and FIVE POUNDS if taken out of the colony.

THE commanding officers of the Militia, in the Southern diſtrict, are requeſted to appoint their general muſters upon the following days, at which time they ſhall be waited upon by

Their moſt obedient,
and very humble Servant,

COLIN CAMPBELL, Adjutant.

Cheſterfield,	Monday	21ſt.	March.
Cumberland,	Thurſday	24th	ditto.
Amelia,	Monday	28th	ditto.
Brunſwick,	Thurſday	31ſt	ditto.
Dinwiddie,	Monday,	4th	April.
Prince George,	Thurſday	7th	ditto.
Surry,	Monday	11th	ditto.
Suſſex,	Wedneſday	13th	ditto.
Southampton,	Friday	15th	ditto.
Iſle of Wight,	Monday	18th	ditto.
Nanſemond,	Wedneſday	20th	ditto.
Norfolk county,	Monday	25th	ditto.
Norfolk borough,	Wedneſday	27th	ditto.
Princeſs Anne,	Friday	29th	ditto.

JAMES-TOWN, *Feb.* 1, 1768.

TAKEN up in *James City* county, an iron grey mare, about 13 hands and an inch high, neither docked or branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l. 10s.

EMANUEL TAYLOR.

To be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber in Williamſburg,

THREE good lots and houſes, lying near the Capitol, on the road leading from the Capitol to the Capitol Landing; on which are all convenient improvements, and may either of them be entered on immediately. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of them, may know the terms on applying to the ſubſcriber. THOMAS COBBS.

t

GLOUCESTER, *ſc.*

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Conſtables, and Headboroughs, within his Majeſty's colony and dominion of Virginia, *greeting:*

WHEREAS ROBERT BERNARD, of the county of *Cumberland*, was lately taken on two writs, at the ſuit of THOMAS BOOTH, adminiſtrator of MORDECAI BOOTH, deceaſed, of a plea of treſpaſs upon the caſe, damage £. 40; alſo on a writ of ELIZABETH BOOTH, widow, of a plea of treſpaſs upon the caſe, damage £. 90; and forasmuch as it has been duly proved before me, that the ſaid ROBERT BERNARD has eſcaped out of the cuſtody of the ſheriff, and is now going at large, I do therefore, in his Majeſty's name, command you and every of you, in your reſpective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid ROBERT BERNARD, and him to convey to the priſon where debtors are uſually kept, in the county where he ſhall be retaken, and deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and I charge you the ſheriff or keeper of the ſaid priſon, to receive into your cuſtody the body of the ſaid ROBERT BERNARD, for the debt and coſt aforeſaid, or until he ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided. Given under my hand and ſeal this 7th day of *January*, 1768. THOMAS SMITH.

Maryland, Jan. 22, 1768.

PRINCE-GEORGE's county RACES.

ON *Wedneſday* the 4th of *May* next, will be run for, over the courſe near *Upper Marlborough*, a ſubſcription purſe of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS currency, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, riſing 4 years old to carry 8 ſtone (bridle and ſaddle included) if five years old, 8 ſtone 10 pounds, if ſix, 9 ſtone 6 pounds, and if aged, 10 ſtone.

On the day following, will be run for, on the ſame terms, a purſe of twenty five pounds currency, the winning horſe, the preceding day, excepted:——To run for the purſes agreeable to the King's plate articles.——Start preciſely at 2 o'clock each day, and enter with Mr. *Benjamin Brookes* on *Monday* the ſecond, when each party muſt name and produce a certificate of the age of what he propoſes to ſtart.——Each jockey to appear with a neat waiſtcoat, cap and half boots. A horſe winning two clear heats, ſhall not be obliged to ſtart a third. Any jockey detected in unfair behaviour, ſhall be deemed diſtanced——Non ſubſcribers to pay five pounds entrance for the firſt day, and twenty five ſhillings for the ſecond——Subſcribers three pounds for the firſt day, and fifteen ſhillings for the ſecond.

Judges will be appointed, to determine all diſputes, and the money to be paid as ſoon as they ſhall pronounce their deciſion.

N. B. On Tueſday the third, a match will be run over the courſe, for 50 guineas.

TREASURY OFFICE, *Feb.* 24, 1768.

IT having now become more neceſſary than ever, that all arrears due to the Treaſury ſhould be immediately diſcharged, I hope the collectors, or any others indebted, will not conſtrain me to ſue out executions upon the judgments obtained againſt them, or to purſue any other diſagreeable meaſures.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

Williamſburg, March 1, 1768.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC AUCTION, *on* TUESDAY *the 22d of this month, at the dwelling-houſe of the late Mr.* William Waters, *deceaſed, in this city,*

ELEVEN valuable SLAVES, and all the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid *William Waters*, deceaſed. Three months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to tds.

JOHN TAZEWELL, Exr.

IMPORTED

In the laſt ſhips, and to be SOLD *at* John Carter's *ſtore in* Williamſburg, *the following goods*, viz.

SAGATHIES, duroys, grandurells, black, white, and colour'd jeans, black laſting, black ſilk ſattinet, black velverets, black and colour'd jennetts, ſilk Damaſcus, ſilk ginghams, durells for chair bottoms, plain and figured half yard dimothies, yard wide dimothy, Marſeilles quilting, white counterpains, corded dimothy, pleated ſtocks and ſtock tape, nankeen, India dimothy, ſcarlet, Queen's blue and green furniture checks, blue and green flower'd worſted perover for curtains, warpt and ſtriped Hollands, cotton gowns, ſilk and cotton do. ſtarrets, bed-ticking and bed bunts, ſcarlet flannel, ſtriped and white flannel, blue, yellow, and red flower'd ſerges for table covers, St. Jago cloths for do. yellow open canvas, ſilk handkerchiefs, red, purple, and blue cambrick handkerchiefs, Iriſh linen, table cloths and towelling, childrens pack thread ſtays, jet coal necklaces, a large aſſortment of white French bead necklaces and ribbons, cap wire, tortoiſeſhell rings, compleat ſets of China toys, tea ware, large and ſmall ſiddles, flat and round ſhirt buttons, red and white tapes, ſilk laces, livery lace, chair ſaddle and bed lace, bobbin, womens and girls ſattin bonnets and hats, childrens ſattin caps and feathers, black ſilk net gloves, womens purple and white gloves, boys and girls do. ſilk and worſted breeches pieces, cotton, thread and worſted ſtockings, childrens purple and red ſhoes, blue and green plains, cotton and oznabrigs, Hills bardana drops, pepper, mace, cloves, cinamon, nutmegs, indigo, fig ſlate and powder blue, marble waſh balls, ſhoe-blacking, citron, coffee, double and ſingle refin'd ſugar, ſtarch, raiſins, linſeed oil, nipple glaſs and breaſt pipes, paſſage lanthorns, a variety of tin ware, cheeſe, rum, ſugar and molaſſes, &c. &c.

Cumberland county, *March* 1, 1768.

JANUS, STANDS this ſeaſon at my ſtable in order for covering Mares, at four pounds the ſeaſon, or twenty-ſix ſhillings the leap. Thoſe who do not pay the money upon taking away their mares, muſt give bond, payable in *October* next. I have exceeding good paſturage; but will not be anſwerable for any mares getting away, tho' great care ſhall be taken to prevent it.

RICHARD JAMES.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, before Mr. Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *on* Monday *the 2d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahoſick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, ſo well known, and ſo particularly deſcribed for its many advantages in a former advertiſement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelſon*, Eſq; who will make it eaſy to the purchaſer. FRANCIS WILLIS.

MY man *Naſſau*, who I have with much care bred up to be of great ſervice amongſt my ſick people, having fallen into a moſt abandoned ſtate of drunkenneſs, and indeed injured his conſtitution by it, is become now rather a prejudice to me, as he cannot be truſted in the buſineſs he has been long practiced in. As I intend to indulge his appetite, which he cannot be cured of by any perſuaſion, I will, as ſoon as I can, ſend him to ſome of the iſlands, where no doubt he may get his liquor with leſs pains than he now ſeems to take: Therefore I advertiſe, that I am in want of a young man with a good diſpoſition, that can ſhave and bleed well, and I am ſatisfied ſuch a perſon will find it ſo much his intereſt, by purſuing my directions, amongſt the ſick, that, with the wages which I ſhall give him, he will think the place nothing diſagreeable to him.

LANDON CARTER.

February 16, 1768.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE,

THAT the commiſſioners appointed by the Honourable the General Court, to ſettle certain accounts and diſputes between the executors of the late Col. *John Champe*, and Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, will meet for that purpoſe, in *Frederickſburg*, on *Tueſday* the 15th day of the enſuing month of *March*.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at his plantation at *Greenwich*, the 1ſt day of *February*, 1768, a likely young negro man named BEN, about 27 years old, near 6 feet high. Carried off with him a pair of leather leggins, and a variety of other cloaths, by trade a farmer and gardener, and is very handy at many other buſineſſes. He is well acquainted with *Carolina* and *Maryland*, and is ſuſpected to be gone to the former. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and conveys him ſafe to the ſubſcriber, at his ſeat in *Glouceſter* county, if taken in *North-Carolina* or *Maryland*, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward; and if taken in *South-Carolina*, FIFTEEN POUNDS; and if taken in this colony, FORTY SHILLINGS.

JOHN FOX.

N. B. The ſaid ſlave is outlawed.

TAKEN up in *Goochland* county, a ſorrel horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, about 4 feet and a half high, has a blaze in his face, ſome ſaddle ſpots, his hind legs white about half way to his hams, one of his fore hoofs white, a hanging mane and bob tail, branded on the near ſhoulder WB in a piece, but dull, has a middle ſized bell on, and paces a little. Poſted and appraiſed to 41. 10s.

WILLIAM MOSLEY.

To be SOLD *on* Tueſday *the 22d day of* March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr.* Anderſon Stith, *deceaſed, lying in* King William *county, on* Pamunkey *river, about three miles above* Page's *Warehouſes,*

TWENTY-FIVE choice picked SLAVES, being the remainder of the ſlaves belonging to Mr. *Stith*'s eſtate, (all that were indifferent having been before ſold out) among them is an excellent cook-wench, and ſeveral very good houſe ſervants; the reſt are chiefly fine fellows: Alſo will be ſold the houſhold and kitchen furniture, and the ſtocks of cattle, hogs, horſes and ſheep; two yoke of large oxen, with the carts, ploughs, tools, *&c.* belonging to the eſtate. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and ſecurity to JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleaſantly ſituate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Mayſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and two thouſand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be ſold altogether, or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected; it may not be improper, to aſſure the public, that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended; and that we ſhall be ready at all times to receive propoſals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian* (who lives thereon) will ſhew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of truſt made to us, expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiſs to deſire their attention to that circumſtance.

R. R.
J. B.
J. B.

TAKEN up in *Mecklenburg* county, on *Roanoke* river, a ſmall black mare, about ſeven years old, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder ♂. Poſted and appraiſed to 5 l.

ROBERT GOODE.

To be SOLD, on twelve Months Credit,

ABOUT Twenty Thouſand Acres of Land, in the County of *Amherſt*. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the Executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in the County of *Amherſt*) or to the Subſcriber.

LUNSFORD LOMAX, jun.

N. B. An indiſputable Title will be made, and the Land laid off in Lots, as may ſuit the Purchaſers.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol the 5th Day of* November, 1767,

William Mountjoy, *Plaintiff*, *againſt* John Knox, Patrick *and* William Bogle, Collin Dunlop, Gavin Lawſon *and* John Walkington, *Defendants*, } In Chancery.

THE defendants *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order and decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient, to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, to the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of the ſaid effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter direct: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid *Patrick*, *William* and *Collin*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively; and be publiſhed immediately after divine ſervice on ſome Lord's day in the church of the pariſh of *Hanover*, in the county of *King George*; and poſted up at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

2m. BEN: WALLER, C. G. C.

Charles City, September 28, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Dan* river, near *Boyd*'s ford, containing 1010 acres, about 500 of which is very fine low ground. Alſo, one other tract, on *Baniſter* river, containing about 1300 acres; five hundred of this is fine low ground, and the high land extremely good; both theſe plantations are in excellent order for cropping, with fifteen hands each. Alſo, one other tract, of about 1600 acres, in *Brunſwick* county, near *Sweed*'s bridge; this is fine lively land, about 30 miles from *Bolling's Point*, has good buildings on it, and is in good order for cropping. On the above plantations, are large ſtocks, and about ſixty negroes; the whole or any part of which will be ſold. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value	rents
		£.	£.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, 5 lots at 12 years purchaſe,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April* 1768. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber. MANN PAGE.

THE executors having been diſappointed in the SALE of the LANDS belonging to the late Col. *Charles Carter*, of *King George* (according to act of aſſembly impowering them) at Mr. *Neavill*'s ordinary, on the 15th of *September*, as before advertiſed, give notice, that they are at all times ready to treat with any perſon for any part of thoſe Lands, *to wit*, Fourteen thouſand acres of valuable high and low grounds, in *Prince William* and *Fauquier* counties, on *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, which are already laid off in lots; within 25 or 30 miles of public navigation, both on *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock* rivers, abounding in fine ſtreams for mills, and timber very ſufficient for all kinds of plantation uſe.

LANDON CARTER,
tf CHARLES CARTER.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, on the main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3/. the Firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.